

BETTER RURAL LIVING THROUGH IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

THE *Carolina Farmer*

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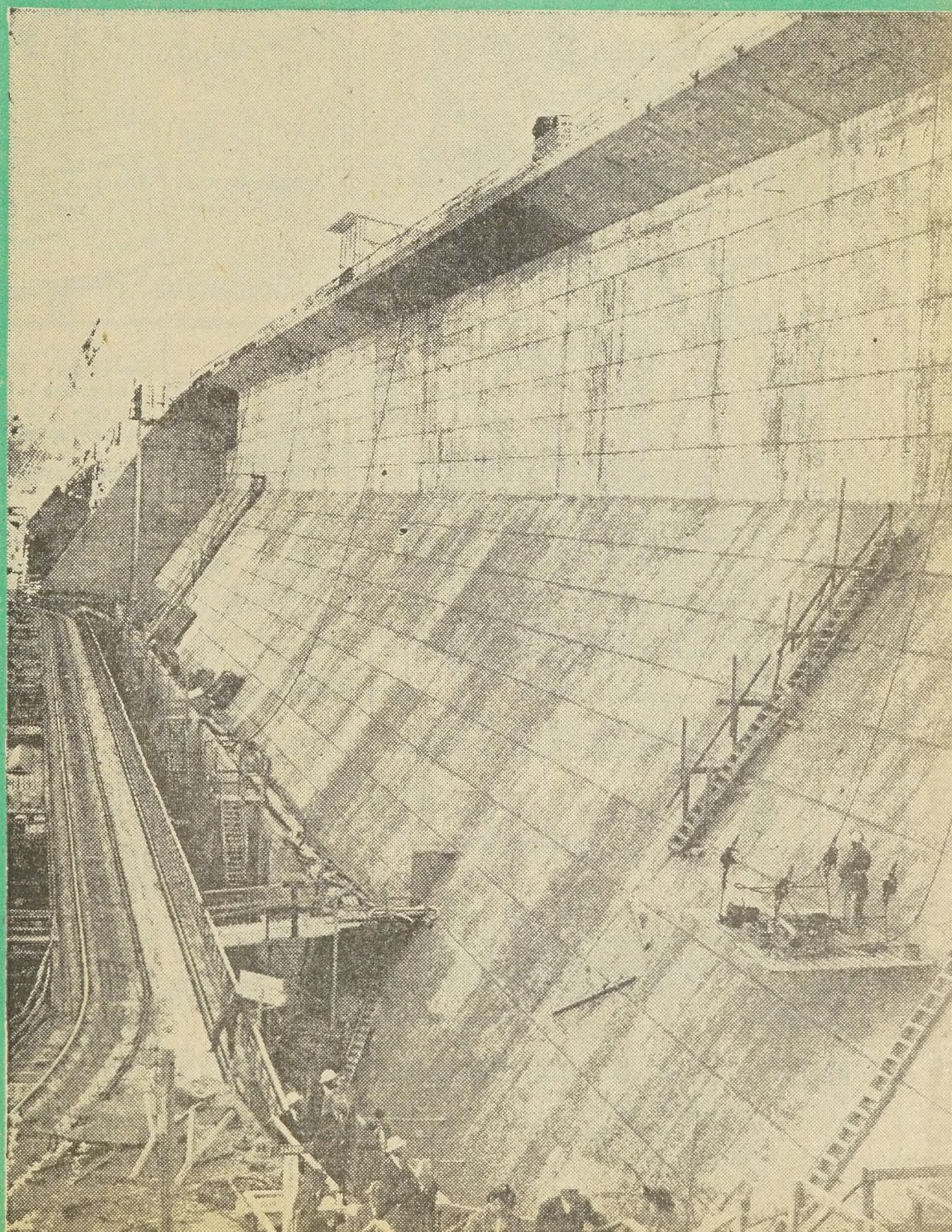
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Official Organ
NORTH CAROLINA
Rural Electric Cooperatives

JUNE 1951

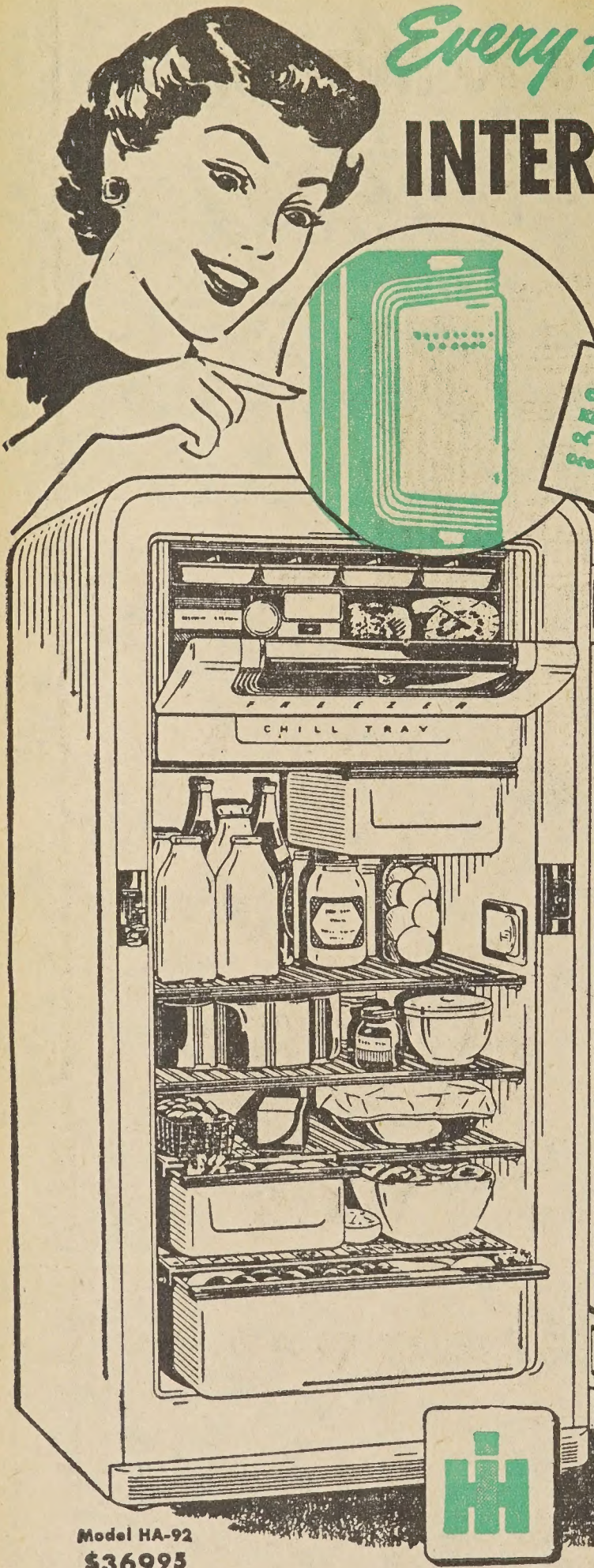


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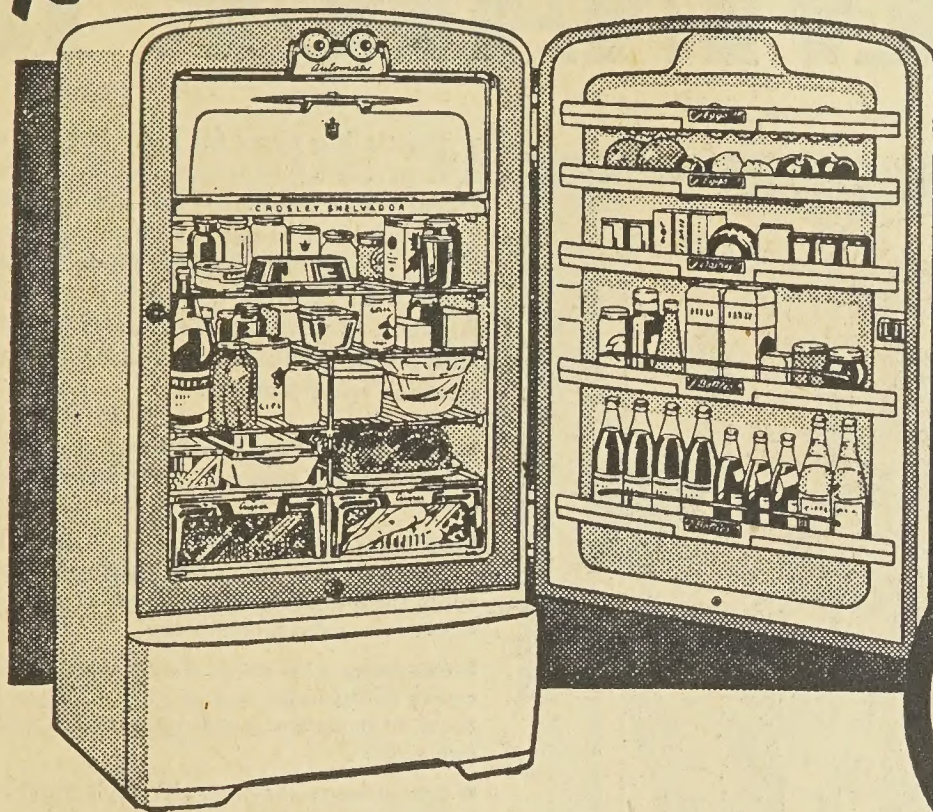
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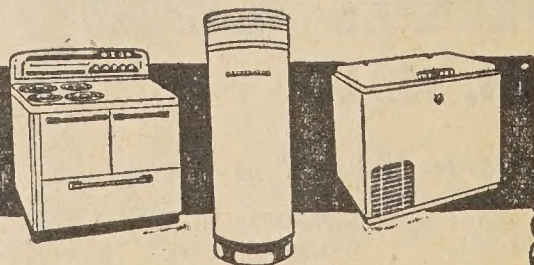
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WATT'S COOKING

By NICK and the STAFF

NEW SUIT. Last month your state magazine appeared for the first time in a new suit of clothes. The "slick" cover was gone and the machine coated paper was replaced with a more plentiful paper called newsprint. For several months your editors and your state wide committee discussed this change. We hated to do it but there was nothing that we could do about it.

THE CAROLINA FARMER has been steadily growing in circulation for the past five years and as we grew in size we found it increasingly difficult to find a printer who was capable of printing enough magazines for us in one month to serve all our readers. In 1949 we moved our headquarters from Greensboro to Raleigh so that we would be near a printer who would be able to do our job. However, early this year we found it necessary to locate a larger printer who had larger, faster equipment with which to do the job. Such a printer did not exist in North Carolina and as a last resort we contacted our present printer in Washington, D. C.

THE MERCURY PRESS is a large, efficient printing organization. They have the know how and the equipment to handle our production regardless of how much we continue to grow in circulation. Their supply of newsprint is sufficient for our needs so our worries about the paper shortage are over.

NEW PROBLEMS . . . With our new set up in Washington we are able to do many things that we have wanted to do for a long time. We can use color inside our magazine to make it more attractive and easy to read and we can add more pages without holding up our production schedule. We could even change to a larger size if our readers wanted the magazine changed. The one thing that we miss and would like to replace is our "slick" cover but it would be necessary to compromise somewhere.

CHOICE . . . We have a choice to make and it is our hope that our readers will help us out with their suggestions. The cost of "slick" paper has advanced as a result of the war and is extremely hard to get at any price. However, if we are willing to pay almost any price we can get it. The question is, do we want it? For the same amount of money we would pay for the slick cover we could (1) increase the number of pages from 24 to 32 in the present magazine (2) increase the size of the magazine from 8½x11" to 10½x14" with the same number of pages or (3) use a better grade of semi-slick paper throughout the magazine.

Frankly the choice is a hard one to make. Your committee composed of co-op managers is most anxious to please you, the readers. We, the editors, know that we must please you. So . . . how about thinking about it for just a minute and after you have arrived at a decision as to which of the possible choices you like best, drop us a line. Your decision will be ours.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



"Nick" Nicholson

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June, 1951

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OUR FRONT COVER

That mammoth hunk of concrete filling up our front cover this month represents a fair slice of your tax dollar. It's part of the giant Buggs Island Project, financed by your government and being developed by Army Engineers. Eventually power generated by the huge dam will blanket a large area between North Carolina and Virginia—bringing cheap electricity for farming and industry. However, the project's natural resources already are in jeopardy. The private power lobby, armed with an array of crippling devices, is itching to snatch away the project's tremendous power potential from the very people who are paying for it.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by

THE CAROLINA FARMER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

P. O. Box 2854 - - Raleigh, N. C.

Established 1946

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125 East 46th Street - - New York 17, N. Y.

SERVING THE MEMBERS OF RURAL ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVES IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Washington, D. C. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising Offices, 412 Masonic Temple Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Title registered U. S. Patent Office.

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MAIL



BOX

This month we are printing two letters of special interest. One is from a minister; the other from a farm couple. Mr. and Mrs. Conley Cheek of Idlewild wrote us recently for a Bible. We were unable to send them one since our supply was gone. However, our preacher friend, Rev. Robert M. Ward of Mt. Airy sent us a letter saying he would be glad to furnish a copy of the Good Book for the Cheeks. Apparently a goodly number of our readers had the same thought. Here are the two letters.

Mt. Airy—Do you know whether or not the Cheeks have received a Bible for themselves? I saw their request in the Mail Box section of your fine magazine. If they have not, should I send a Bible to you for them or direct to them? If to them, what is their correct address? My wife and I are engaged wholly in Bible teaching here

in Surry County and some of our folk felt that this family should have a Bible. Without Jesus Christ as Saviour we are all "without hope" for "He is the way, the Truth and the Life."—**Rev. Robert M. Ward.**

Idlewild—Thanks to the Carolina Farmer readers for all the lovely Bibles. We appreciate their kindness and thoughtfulness. Also, thanks to all of you who wrote us wanting to send us one. **Mr. and Mrs. Conley Cheek.**

Harrogate, Tenn.—I enjoyed the editorial "Clearing the Air" (April, 1951) very much. It was easy to read and understand. Also it informed me of many facts that had not been clear before. Please give my thanks to the author and ask him to write more articles.—**Georgia Lee Hatley.**

Clinton—I was reading Mrs. Isaac's article (Sugar Grove Woman Turns Hobby Into Profitable Business, April 1951) and although I am a busy housewife I decided to write and tell you how I have turned my few extra hours into an easy way of making spending money.

Last winter, for example, I crocheted woolen hoods for little girls to wear to school on cold mornings. I made them of red thread for most children like bright colors.

With cold weather gone and spring on the way I turned my time to raising flowers. Mostly dahlias, petunias, verbenia and a few roses. Since I live several miles from town I didn't try to sell any. However, I did make many hearts happy with my beautiful bouquets. I derive lots of pleasure from taking flowers to church. I have had many compliments on the arrangement of the blossoms and it was time well spent even though I didn't sell any. Many of my friends and neighbors enjoy coming to my place and looking at the flowers.

I can't understand how any farmer's wife thinks she doesn't have the time to plant or work in flowers during the long summer afternoons.

—**Mrs. J. T. Austin.**

Ivanhoe—We all enjoy your magazine and do not see how we can do without it. Please continue to send it to us.—**R. B. Melvin.**

Peachland—I enjoy the Carolina Farmer and would like to offer this suggestion. Could you include a Sunday School lesson in each issue? Perhaps you can't since the magazine doesn't come once a week, but if it were possible, I wish you would.

—**Mrs. H. B. Griffin.**

RURAL TELEPHONE NETWORK IS GROWING

We're pushing new pole lines into one farm neighborhood after another. They're good sturdy lines—because we want the telephone service you're waiting for to be dependable.

Back in the central office where these lines start, installers are putting in more equipment to handle more telephones.

So many folks want service in such widely scattered rural areas that it takes time to get around . . . but we want you to know that our rural expansion program is moving right along.

CAROLINA TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES — TARBORO, N. C.





CAPITAL CHATTER

By

SCOTT

SUMMERS

The folks back home don't seem to be particularly disturbed, but the electric power controversy has made headlines in Washington and Raleigh of late.

First, the national House of Representatives cut Southeastern Power Administration appropriations eliminating all funds for SEPA construction. This action—and other slashes in reclamation appropriations—is viewed by REA as its worst setback. REA chiefs say the amputation leaves SEPA without any facilities for marketing power to co-ops and public bodies from government built dams—including Buggs Island. "It thus," officials say, "will prevent farmers of the Southeast from sharing in the benefits of power from these dams."

Of the entire North Carolina delegation, only Representatives Bonner, Doughton, and Kerr voted against eliminating SEPA construction funds. Rep. Redden was not present for the vote, but was paired in voting against the slash. Rep. Chatham did not vote on the cut.

VICTORY FOR POWER LOBBY

This leaves SEPA with no money to build a transmission line that would deliver Buggs Island power to Eastern North Carolina co-ops. If the funds cannot be restored in the Senate, then the co-ops will have to build their own transmission line or else pay private power companies a profit for government produced power. It was a notable victory for the power trust lobby.

Word from Washington is that the North Carolina Congressional delegation has been informed that there is "no need" for the transmission lines, that the private companies are prepared and have "contracted" for service of the co-ops.

As you might already know, the contract (at this writing) has not been signed because the private companies insist on five-year contracts.

You just can't sit idly by when something you want is before Congress. The lobbyists, with their gigantic slush funds, can "influence" the vote almost every time. If you want

power from Buggs Island it's up to you to do something about it.

Meantime, in Raleigh the Battle of Fayetteville Street raged again. Governor Scott re-opened it with a statement that a "lack of abundant power" is holding back industrial expansion of the state.

SUTTON DENIES GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

Louis Sutton, president of Carolina Power and Light Company and the Edison Electric Institute (the power companies' research and propaganda organization), said it wasn't so, but carefully phrased his answer by saying "there is no power shortage in North Carolina." All of the conversation left these inescapable conclusions:

That CP&L Co. did not produce as much electricity as it sold in North Carolina last year.

That private companies are convinced that the Federal Government wants to take over the electrical industry.

That multi-purpose dams are feasible.

That it's "socialism" if government-financed power goes to co-ops, but it's not "socialism" if that same power is turned over to private companies for re-sale at a nice profit.

That Kerr Scott wants plenty of electric power for North Carolina—believing that such abundance will bring industry in at a faster pace—and that he would prefer to see private power do the job but welcomes government-financed electric power if the private companies are bashful.

That the private companies will never expand without first being sure of a guaranteed financial return from more business; that they still want to add power production as new business comes in, rather than building in anticipation of new business.

That the whole private-versus-public power controversy could be settled with the application of a little common sense if both sides would quit telling only half of the story.

ODDS AND ENDS

Opponents of Willis Smith are saying he showed his true colors in writing a Republican his views favoring General MacArthur in the Korean controversy. The senator's friends are saying the letter was a "form letter" sent to everyone who asked how he felt, and that it was "an accident" that a Forsythe Republican leader was the first to see that

it got into print. The 1951 Legislature cost almost two and one-half times that of the 1869 Reconstruction Days General Assembly. The 1869 session cost \$202,000—and the carpet baggers et al were supposed to be spend-thrifts. The 1951 session has hit the \$480,000 mark, and all the bills aren't in yet. The biennial would-be governor's race is on. It's beginning to look as though the conservatives are pulling out from under Bill Umstead and would like to replace the Durham man with Kerr Craige Ramsey—but they're willing to settle for Supreme Court Justice Sam Ervin.

REA Consumers Using More Juice Than Ever

Additional generating capacity equal to that of Hoover Dam and Grand Coulee Dam will be needed during the next five years to meet the ever increasing demands of consumers on REA-financed lines, according to an article appearing in a recent issue of Rural Electrification News.

Although the demand of the 3,420,000 consumers on REA-financed lines already calls for a generator capacity equal to the entire hydroelectric installations of TVA, studies show that the present demands for power on rural electric systems will be at least doubled by 1955. This would appear to be a conservative estimate in view of the fact that in 1950 REA-financed systems used 25 per cent more than they used in 1949 and twenty times as much as in 1940. How to meet the sky rocketing power needs is expected to become one of the most difficult and important problems facing the rural electrification program, according to the RE News article. REA borrowers are utilizing to the fullest extent all sources of power available. They bought \$79,000,000 worth of electricity in 1950, as compared to \$67,000,000 worth in 1949. During 1950 alone, REA-financed companies arranged financing for generating capacity capable of supplying 400,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year. Still, the increase in demand has been so rapid that even expanded existing facilities are strained.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY

ARCHITECTS — ENGINEERS

1000 CRESCENT AVENUE N. E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE PROPER FEEDING of DAIRY COWS

By J. A. AREY

and

A. C. KIMERY

Successful dairy farming depends largely on the kind of feed and care which the cows receive. It is true that cows must have an inherited ability for milk production before they can produce economically, however, in this state where under-feeding is so prevalent, due to lack of home grown feeds, the authors wish to lay special emphasis on good feeding and care as they relate to economical milk production.

The average North Carolina bovine produces only about 186 pounds of butterfat annually. If by good feeding and care this could be increased 70-percent or to 316 pounds it would mean a total increased production of 46,150,000 pounds of butterfat annually by the 335,000 dairy cows in the state.

HOW THE DAIRY COW USES HER FEED

A knowledge of the many uses which a cow makes of her rations will aid in showing the necessity for adequate feeding, especially during the summer months. Approximately one-half of the rations is used in repairing worn out tissue and maintaining body heat and energy. This is known as the maintenance ration and for it the dairyman receives no direct return. It must be supplied, however, before the cow can perform the functions for which she is kept.

After meeting all the body requirements, including pre-natal, the remainder of the ration is used for milk production unless she is provided with sufficient feed to adequately meet all her requirements.

FEED A FULL RATION

In North Carolina where under-feeding is so prevalent too much emphasis can hardly be placed on the feeding of a full ration. By this we mean feeding each cow to her full capacity for milk production. The dairy cow resembles a factory in that she produces more economically when operating at full capacity. A cow capable of producing around 260 pounds of butterfat a year uses about 50-percent of a full ration to maintain the body. The other 50-percent of the ration is used for producing milk. Since she must maintain her body out



of her feed before any milk can be produced it is very poor economy not to give her enough feed, in addition to that required for maintenance, so that she can make full use of her milk producing ability. For a dairyman to feed less would mean that he would be cheating himself by stinting on the only part of the ration used for milk production.

RECORD PRODUCTION

In determining the capacity of a cow to convert feed into milk she is fed all the roughage, including hay and silage, that she will eat. Grain, however, is fed in proportion to the amount of milk produced and it is necessary to make one or more trials in order to determine the amount that she can profitably utilize. For example, a cow may be producing 32 pounds of milk daily, and receiving only 10 pounds of grain; the feeder desires to know if an increase in grain would result in a profitable increase in milk. In order to determine this he should gradually increase the amount of grain to 15 pounds and at the same time watch the milk sheet. If a satisfactory increase in milk production takes place it shows that the cow was not being fed to full capacity and the increased feed should be continued. On the other hand if no increase in milk is secured, the grain allowance should be reduced to the original amount, as it is evident that the cow was receiving all the feed she could convert into milk.

Feeding a full ration does not mean over-feeding, which is occasionally

TWO N. C. STATE DAIRYING SPECIALIST WARN DAIRYMEN TO FEED BOSSY A FULL RATION FOR ECONOMICAL MILK PRODUCTION AND GENERAL GOOD HEALTH.

done and which is not an economical practice. It just means feeding each cow according to her ability to produce milk economically.

FEEDING DURING SUMMER

Pasture is the most important single factor in the economy of dairying. This is true because it touches in a vital way every aspect of dairying. It enables more acres on the dairy farm to be profitably used. Young dairy stock cannot be economically grown out in the absence of pasture. The health and longevity of the herd is largely dependent upon the kind and amount of grazing provided. Without succulent green grazing the milk produced by the cows will not be of the highest nutritive value and dairying is seldom ever profitable unless abundant pasture is made use of. These are but a few of the facts relative to pasture and its place on the dairy farm. Many more might be mentioned.

The average sized cow can consume in a day only enough grass to maintain her body and produce about two gallons of milk. If her ability to produce is greater, she must have her fill of grass supplemented with nutrients in a concentrated form such as ground grains, or else she cannot maintain her body weight and produce her maximum flow of milk.

Cows grazing on good pasture and producing more than 17 pounds of milk per day should be fed a grain mixture 13 to 16 per cent digestible protein, depending somewhat on the proportion of legumes in the pasture. This should be fed at the rate of one pound for each four to six pounds of milk they will produce in a day. This amount will usually be sufficient as a supplement to good pasture to maintain the flesh of the cow and permit maximum milk production.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRAZING

On most dairy farms the grazing season can be greatly extended by the use of supplementary grazing crops. This grazing can also be used to advantage during the mid-summer season when permanent pastures are often not adequate to meet the re-

(See DAIRY COWS, Page 19)



Mr. American Farmer's life today is happier, more productive and certainly a heap easier thanks to the powerful invisible genie—electricity. Power on the farm can work for him in more than 400 different ways. And what's even more exciting, new methods for electricity to lend a hand are being discovered almost daily.

ELECTRIC POWER: THE FARMER'S SLAVE

By using electric "hired hands," farmers and their wives can produce more food at less cost and operate their homes more efficiently with 30 per cent less work and time spent. These conclusions are supported by a national group of engineers who recently completed a survey of electrified rural areas.

Only one power source—electricity—can feed and water the livestock, wash clothes, hatch and grade eggs, heat water, milk cows, or cook a meal—and all automatically! Electricity, unlike others, needs no other fuel to "fill in" and help it do the job. It's an extra hired hand on the farm and a twenty-four-hour-a-day servant in the home. By using this one magic helper to do the chores there is only one bill to pay. No more cans or tanks to fill; no oil to carry; and best of all—no fumes to foul the air and no smoke to blacken wallpaper. With the flip of a switch hot or cold water flows, food is refrigerated, garbage is ground up and flushed away, and dishes are washed. Even on cold, rainy days the week's wash is fluff-dried in a matter of minutes.

ELECTRICITY SOLVES PROBLEMS

The amount of work saved by electricity is easy to see when you realize that farm families without automatic water systems walk 70 miles a year from the pump to the house. They

spend 500 hours carrying 100 tons of water in buckets to supply their daily needs.

Food preservation and refrigeration on the farm itself has been a problem for centuries. The farm wife has tried many methods—canning, pickling, smoking, and drying. Milk and cream were kept in a spring house or well. Other foods were stored in a dark basement and storm or root cellars. All of these methods were time consuming, uncertain, and inconvenient. What a great day in farm history when power lines were finally connected. Electric refrigeration and freezers shouldered the work of keeping and preserving foods. Packed in handy, moisture-proof packages, all sorts of food are stored indefinitely. Temperature and humidity are maintained constantly by accurate controls.

"Push button" farming reduces the actual chores and at the same time increases production. Electric feed mixers combine and measure out grains automatically. Power hoists take the struggle out of loading and baling hay, and electric milkers do a better job than human hands.

WASHING TIME HALVED

To do the weekly wash with the "conventional" washing machine, the average farm house wife spends at least three and one-half to four hours a week in rinsing and wringing five loads of clothes. After this an hour

Electricity is Mr. Farmer's tireless helper. Turn a switch, day or night, and it zips into your place ready to hustle. And best of all, it'll work cheaper than any other hand.

may be needed to hang them out on the clothes line, and then they have to be ironed.

According to the survey engineers this handling can be cut to approximately one-half hour for five eight pound loads with an automatic washer. Only five minutes per load are needed to sort clothes, add soap and bleach, and twist the dial. In approximately 25 minutes the clothes are washed, rinsed, and damp dried. In another five minutes another eight pounds are being washed. An electric home laundry set up like an "assembly line" is the secret. Here is a recommended schedule: 1. sort clothes, 2. put in washer and start operation, 3. remove from washer and put in dryer, 4. out of dryer and sort, 5. iron with rotary ironer.

The automatic washer gets clothes cleaner than a conventional one because the electric water heater silently furnishes the 88 gallons of hot water needed for the average wash-day. Imagine what a chore it would be if this water had to be pumped, carried to the house, and then heated.

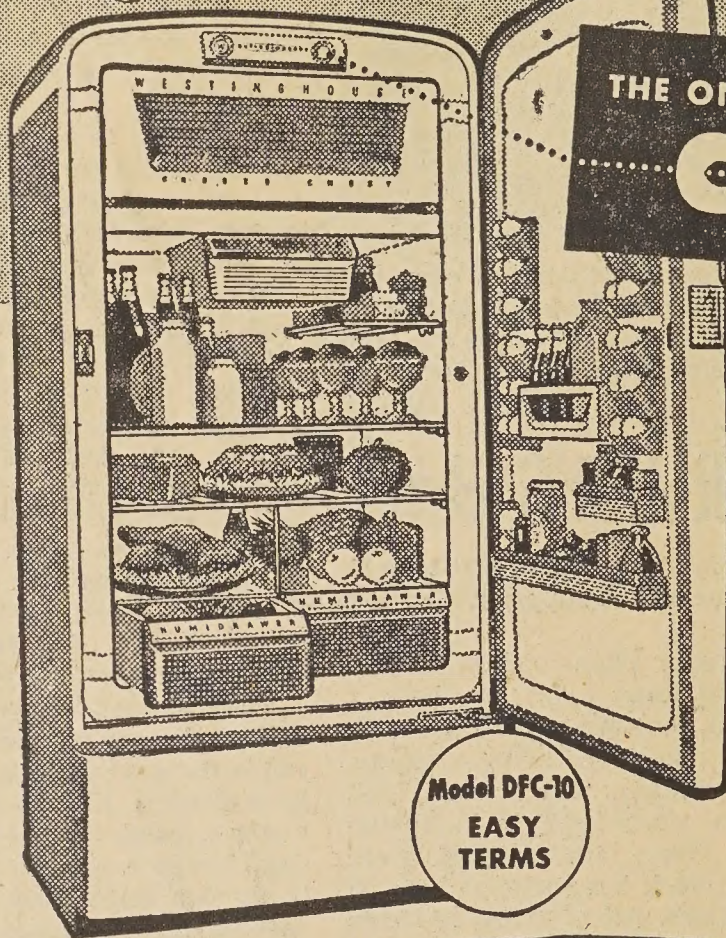
Having hot, running water is even more necessary for cleaning milk cans and other such equipment. Grade A herds and Grade A pastures don't necessarily add up to Grade A milk. It takes sanitary equipment and proper refrigeration to insure steady year-round sales.

DISHES SCALDED CLEAN

"Sanitary equipment" on the farm means another thing in the farm kitchen—clean dishes and silver ware. An automatic dishwasher is the answer because it can scrub, wash, and dry pots, pans, dishes, and silverware in water hotter than your hands can stand. While the family is at the dinner table, the dishwasher is scrubbing all the pans used in preparing the meal. After dinner the dishes are loaded into the machine, a dial is turned, and the farm wife is free to go about her other duties. When she returns, all the dishes are clean and dry—ready to be put away (See FARMERS SLAVE, Page 19)

THE GREAT NEW Westinghouse

FROST-FREE*



THE ONLY REFRIGERATOR THAT
COUNTS

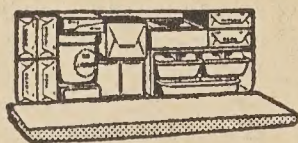
Westinghouse FROST-FREE is the only refrigerator that COUNTS! It counts door openings, because door openings let in warm air, which causes frost to form.

At every 60th door opening FROST-FREE quickly and automatically defrosts itself . . . evaporates the frost water.

FROST-FREE is the *only home-proved* completely automatic refrigerator . . . the only one that defrosts *exactly* when defrosting is needed. Come in . . . see the new FROST-FREE and other Westinghouse Refrigerators today.

Model DFC-10
**EASY
TERMS**

WOMEN LOVE THESE FEATURES, TOO



GIANT FREEZE CHEST
keeps frozen foods
in near-zero cold.

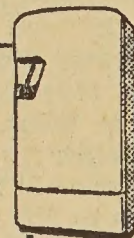
- CONVENIENT BUTTER KEEPER
- ROAST-DEEP MEAT KEEPER
- EXTRA-LARGE HUMIDRAWERS
- EGG KEEPERS and Shelves-In-The-Door
- TRIPLE-PLATED SHELVES
- NEW 3-way Door Handle;

NO DEFROSTING Anywhere!
Any Time!

*Trade Mark

**BUY WITH AN EYE
TO THE FUTURE**

Value depends on
the built-in quality
your eyes *can't see!*
That's why You Can
Be SURE . . . If It's
WESTINGHOUSE



YOU CAN BE SURE..IF IT'S Westinghouse

THE TURNAGE CO., INC.
SALES AND SERVICE
PHONE 285-1
FARMVILLE, N. C.

BLACKWOOD ASSOCIATE STORE
J. H. PHILLIPS, Owner
201 W. WALNUT ST., PHONE 2142
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

WHEDBEE FURNITURE CO.
RAILROAD STREET — PHONE 228
"EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME"
AHOSKIE, N. C.

To my way of thinking cooperatives are bringing about a quiet revolution in the rural areas of America. Not only are they recasting the physical equipment on the farm but, more than that, they are turning over a new leaf in the Nation's thinking about life on the farm. Not so long ago the farm, without electrical conveniences, was considered merely a place on which to make a living. Today people, including the younger generation, are fast coming to recognize the farm as a choice place on which to live. For, now, like city homes, the farm has access to modern comforts in living—and all the added inducements of life in the country.

To city dwellers what rural electrification has done is almost beyond belief. They can scarcely realize that electric power has more than 400 uses on the farm and that farmers are constantly discovering more ingenious ways to employ that power. I sometimes wonder if we co-op members ourselves are fully aware of the extent of change REA has brought.

TIME, LABOR SAVED

In most cases it's not just that time and labor are saved but that at the same time job is done better. For instance, electric hay driers make it possible to store hay immediately and thereby retain vitamins and proteins that would be destroyed by the sun or lost if the hay dried in the field.

In other instances, without electricity the jobs couldn't be done or are so much work that the farmer wouldn't bother. By way of example, take the heating of hot beds or pig brooders or the pumping of water or the use of a single strand of electric wire for a fence.

The list could run on and on—grain elevators and grinding mills, corn shellers and ensilage cutters, milking machines, separators and coolers, sheep shearers and egg graders, welders, drills and saws, not to mention the ever safe, proficient, and instantaneous light.

All of these things make enormous savings in time and labor and permit large scale increases in productivity. Similiar savings are made in the family home in products, hay drying, feed grinding, and the like. As you also know, poultry farms are using electricity to boost production, improve quality, and at the same time keep down costs.

By **KNOX T. HUTCHINSON**
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF AGRICULTURE

All of us know that agriculture has an important role in helping meet the international challenge now confronting the Nation. Farmers must provide in ever greater abundance the foods and fibers needed by our fighting men, by an industrious and growing nation, and by other nations abroad. They must help guard the Nation in every way possible against the aggressive designs of Kremlin communism.

PRODUCE MORE

Farmers are being asked this year to produce more than at any time in history, even though for nine out of the last 12 years they have either set a new record or have equalled the record then existing. The goal is a total farm output about 45 per cent above the pre-World War II level. For cotton alone the acreage called for is approximately 53 per cent above 1950.

Foods and fibers both are prime essentials to victory as guns, tanks, planes, and ships. It helps determine the effectiveness of the fighting man and the productivity of the civilian worker. Fibers, along with oil-producing crops, go into the making of

war weapons. Cotton, for instance, is used in smokeless powder and photographic film, in parachute cloth and in airplane, balloon, and other fabrics.

Given good weather, American farmers this year are expected to produce the desired foods and fibers in the abundance needed. They are in a better position now to fulfill emergency needs than they were when World War II began. This is partly due to the farm programs developed over the year, including the improved methods made possible by rural electrification.

In these days of defense emergency your rural electric cooperatives are greatly helping and can increase their help in farm production. Here are a few things your cooperatives can do:

1. Keep your power system at peak efficiency. Farmers need assurance that their power supply will be adequate and dependable at all times during the emergency.

2. See that power is used wisely and efficiently on the farm. Your electrification advisers can perform a definite service here, including the helping of members to keep their appliances and equipment in first-class condition.

3. Develop greater use of the electric "hired hand" in farming operations as well as in the house. This is particularly important in view of a possible shortage of farm labor. The electric motor can do a great variety of jobs on the farm. Using electricity outside the farmhouse holds enormous possibilities which are yet to be developed. Your cooperatives are the focal units for assistance in this development.

These are comparatively simple and easy ways to help. They really add up to good management on the part of the co-ops. At least, good management cannot afford to be without them.

DEMOCRACY

But, there is a deeper service which your electric cooperatives are performing, perhaps unconsciously, in this era of democratic versus communistic societies. Members are daily becoming more conversant with the principles of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. They are learning from the conduct of their mutual business both the

(See ACHIEVEMENT, Page 20)



MR. HUTCHINSON



The majestic old plantation home of George Elliott in Cumberland County will soon be completely restored and electrified.

Electricity is now available to the 200-year old Ellerslie place in Cumberland county and is contributing to the proper restoration of this grand old ancestral home of the Elliott family of North Carolina.

The charm of the deep south will never die as long as we have show places like this majestic old home and people like Mrs. Henry M. London, the present owner. Mrs. London was born in the fine old southern mansion and has returned to devote her time and energies to its restoration. For many years she served as the director of the State Art Gallery in Raleigh and as Secretary of the North Carolina State Art Society.

Mrs. London, long a resident of Raleigh, regained ownership of the old home place over four years ago. Plans for restoration were made and application made to the South River Electric Membership Corporation for electricity. When the electric power lines were connected to the house for the first time Mrs. London found that every convenience was available that she had enjoyed in her fine home in Raleigh, except telephone service. With the advent of electric service Mrs. London experienced no compunction in leaving her home in Raleigh and taking up permanent residence, with her son, Henry M. London, Jr., in the old home place.

Originally built by George Elliott on a more than 40,000-acre plantation

ELECTRIC OLD S

**Charm and Elegance of
"Deep South" Is Reflected
In Cumberland County
Home.**

the house faced the Little River. A wrap-around porch completely encircled the river side of the house and the large formal dining room was the scene of many feasts as guests enjoyed the riches of the plantation.

MODERN ELECTRIC KITCHEN

The original kitchen where meals were prepared by faithful retainers and served steaming hot on huge trays to the waiting guests is still standing and useful. It is a building set off to itself and has now been replaced by a new and completely modern electric kitchen. This new kitchen has all the modern appliances made possible by electricity and which make work a pleasure. Surely no more delicious meals were ever prepared in the open fireplace and kettles of the old kitchen than comes from this modern kitchen equipped with a modern range, electric refrigerator and electrical kitchen gadgets to numerous to count.

The old wash house has been replaced. In its stead is a modern electric laundry composed of an automatic clothes washer, electric clothes dryer and electric rotary ironer. The old "smoke house" has been replaced by a modern electric home freezer.



All the comforts and conveniences made possible by the efficient use of electricity are enjoyed by Mrs. French. Shown above Mrs. French enjoys the use of her (1) Radio, (2) Electric Sewing Machine, (3) Electric Rotary Ironer.

CITY HELPS RESTORE SOUTHERN MANSION

By J. E. "NICK" NICHOLSON

MODERN FARMING METHODS

The business of operating the farm is the job of Henry M. London, Jr. Of the original acreage there remains more than 1300 acres with 130 acres cleared for crops. With farm labor virtually non-existent Henry London has found it necessary to employ every labor-saving device possible. Electric fences surround his pastures of white and crimson clover and retain his herd of Poland-China pigs. Electric chicken brooders make possible a profitable poultry operation and electric motors assist in other chores. A master farmer and respected in the neighborhood for his methods Henry London is bringing new life to his fertile ancestral acres.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

The proud old southern mansion that stands today in a grove of ancient trees and boxwood bushes is different from the original structure. Over 100 years ago the Elliott family outgrew the original house and a two-story addition was made. This new construction faced the road instead of the front by huge columns cut by hand from single trees on the plantation.

One of the first acts of restoration by Mrs. London was the installation of a modern General Electric oil heating plant and plumbing for 2½ baths. It immediately became apparent that Mrs. London and her son would never be able to use all the space the house afforded and plans were drawn to arrange the house so as to have an apartment separate from the main structure. In the original part of the house a complete two-bedroom apartment was arranged with all modern conveniences. With the housing shortage near Fort Bragg there was no problem in securing many interested applicants for the apartment. But Mrs. London was very particular.

When Mrs. London advertised her apartment for rent in the Fayetteville paper she was deluged with applicants, from confused and delighted apartment seekers. The one condition that Mrs. London insisted upon was that the family that occupied

her apartment must have children and she preferred that the children have pets. "An ideal place for children with their dogs, cats, ponies or other pets" said Mrs. London. Henry London also has three saddle horses that are available to the tenants and they are encouraged to use every facility of the farm from the vegetable garden the chicken brooder.

The happy occupants of Mrs. London's apartment at present is Lt. Col. and Mrs. John French, and their three children, Judie, Janie and John, Jr. Col. French is stationed at nearby Pope Field. In his spare time Col. French has become a part-time farmer. A fine vegetable garden and mushrooms in the basement of the old house are among his farm achievements. Mrs. French, with the help of the children has undertaken a poultry project with Mrs. London and together they are raising several hundred fryers.

A wonderful rural atmosphere now prevails around the fine old southern



Mrs. Henry M. London has found a new life in her fine old ancestral home.

mansion and once again the happy voices of children at play can be heard. "The only thing we need to be completely content is a telephone" says Mrs. London who is sure that soon that too will be available. "Then," she says, "we will be completely contented. I hope to convert the old slave quarters into a modern antique shop and with that job completed I will have everything I need to be happy here."



Contented family—shown above in their comfortable living room are left to right, Mrs. John French, Judy, Janie and John Jr. Pets are a joy to the children and welcome at the old southern mansion where the French's occupy a modest two-bedroom apartment.

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, Home Economist

Pep and Ginger For This Picnic Party

Beach or backyard, front porch or mountain top, a picnic is fun. Mother is out of the kitchen—a very desirable thing, come summer. Appetites are sharpened by the outdoor air. Everything tastes better—and is better, too—for we always do our best for a picnic.

When you plan a picnic, make sure that the foods you take satisfy not only your soul—but hunger, thirst, and need for pep as well. The picnic basket should include a large amount of fruit, the perfect thirst quencher. There should be at least one salad, packed in cardboard containers to simplify eating as well as to travel well. There should be hearty sandwiches on enriched bread or rolls. Be sparing of the mayonnaise, and generous with the filling.

Make the dessert a nutritious one. The perfect solution is gingerbread cupcakes, especially when filled with orange-flavored cream cheese.

GINGERBREAD CUP CAKES

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	ginger
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon
1 egg	cinnamon
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water
$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon baking soda	1 three-ounce package cream cheese
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons orange juice
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves	1 teaspoon grated orange rind

Cream shortening. Then add sugar and molasses and egg, beating well. Sift together flour, baking soda, salt and spices. Add alternately with hot water to first mixture—beating well after each addition. Pour into greased $2\frac{1}{2}$ " muffin pans. Bake in a moderate oven of 350 degrees F. for 20 minutes or until muffins are done. Meanwhile soften cream cheese and blend in milk. When cool, cut 1" circle out from top of each muffin and fill with cream cheese or ice cream. Replace top. Makes 10 to 12 muffins.



Summertime always means picnics. Gather up the family, load down the car with good things to eat and set your course for a grassy meadow with a bubbling brook. The great out-of-doors will whet everybody's appetite so prepare a hearty menu. You will probably want to top off the picnic lunch with the gingerbread cup cakes illustrated here.

Lower Cost Main Dishes and Budget Saving

Pioneer foods like New Orleans molasses and whole-grain cereals are still American favorites. The universal appeal of bran-molasses muffins proves this.

To keep egg yolks from drying out when stored: drop yolk into a cup or small bowl, cover with cold water.

Use cheese or eggs or both, and milk, in main dishes. These foods have no waste and give the same fine body-building protein as meat.

Make a small amount of fish, meat or chicken go further in creamed dishes, in casseroles made with milk, or by preparing with milk gravy.

Serve cottage cheese as a main dish and use it often as salad or dessert. It supplies fine protein, economically.

Dried beans, peas, and peanut butter make hearty dishes. Use milk or cheese in the meal to improve the quality of the vegetable protein.

Make leftovers into new dishes. Small amounts of meat, cheese, eggs, and vegetables combine well with milk and cereal products such as noodles, spaghetti, macaroni or rice.

Serve fresh or frozen fish fillets often—an excellent source of good quality protein.

Save every crust of bread for use as crumbs for topping or croquette coating or croutons (toasted cubes of bread) for soups and in dishes like escalloped tomatoes.

Add a hot bread to the menu to perk up any meal.

Store food properly—put cereals and flour in tightly covered containers to protect from insects.

Chop celery leaves and use them in soups and stews.

SPORTS THREESOME



Three good sports for your play life! Bra top, wrap-skirt with stand-away pockets, and wonderful pleated shorts that are feminine and flattering! They're Sew-easy!

Pattern 4539 in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 bra and skirt, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards 35-inch; shorts, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards.

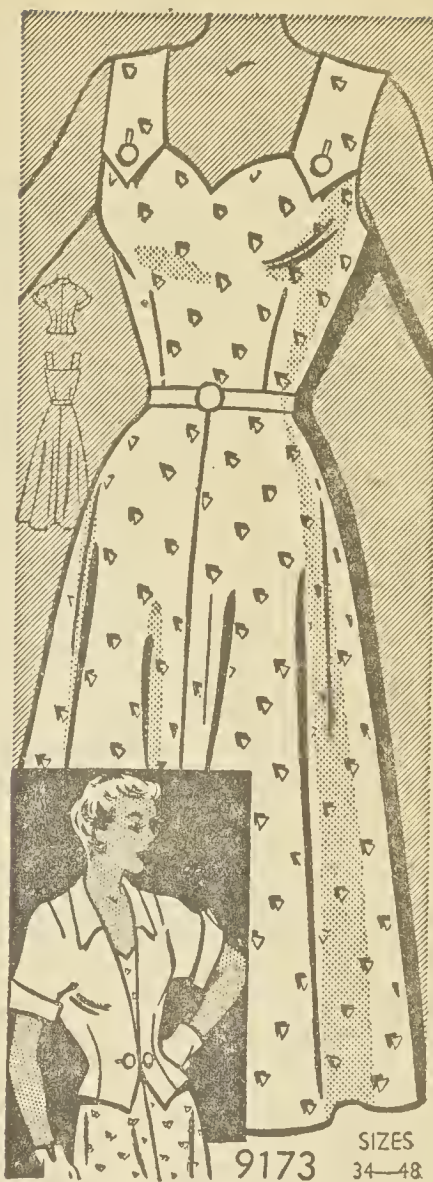
FOR YOUR SWEETHEART



A Little Sweetheart Dress in TWO versions! One has scallopy neckline and cap sleeves just like a grown-up's dress. The other is cut out for sun-fun. They are both loveable and tubbable!

Pattern 9200 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 dress takes 2 yards 35-inch fabric.

FIGURE PRAISE



Here's a compliment for you! You look so attractive, so right for any occasion in this ensemble. Sundress is comfortable, slenderizing, jacket adds smart cover-up!

Pattern 9173 in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 sundress takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric; jacket $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards.

Household Hints

Dirty clothespins leave their mark on linens and garments. Bathe them back to spotlessness in a pan of soapy water. Scrub each pin with a stiff brush, rinse in ammonia water, then spread out on clean paper and dry them in the sun.

Avoid running wires or lampcords under your rugs. They wear ridges into the fabric and constitute a fire hazard.

Don't waste your anger on a sticky window. A thin coating of beeswax on the pulley stiles will make it slide like ice.

Send **THIRTY CENTS** in coins for each of these patterns to The Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, 232 West 18th St., New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly **NAME, ADDRESS, SIZE AND STYLE NUMBER**. Send **TWENTY CENTS** in coins for our Summer Pattern Book. Be the first to have this collection of styles that make sewing a pleasure. There's a Free Pattern printed right in the book, too.

If you're tired of fumbling for the light switch or string in the dark, try painting them with luminous paint. The tell-tale glow will make it a cinch for you to switch the lights on without groping all over the room.

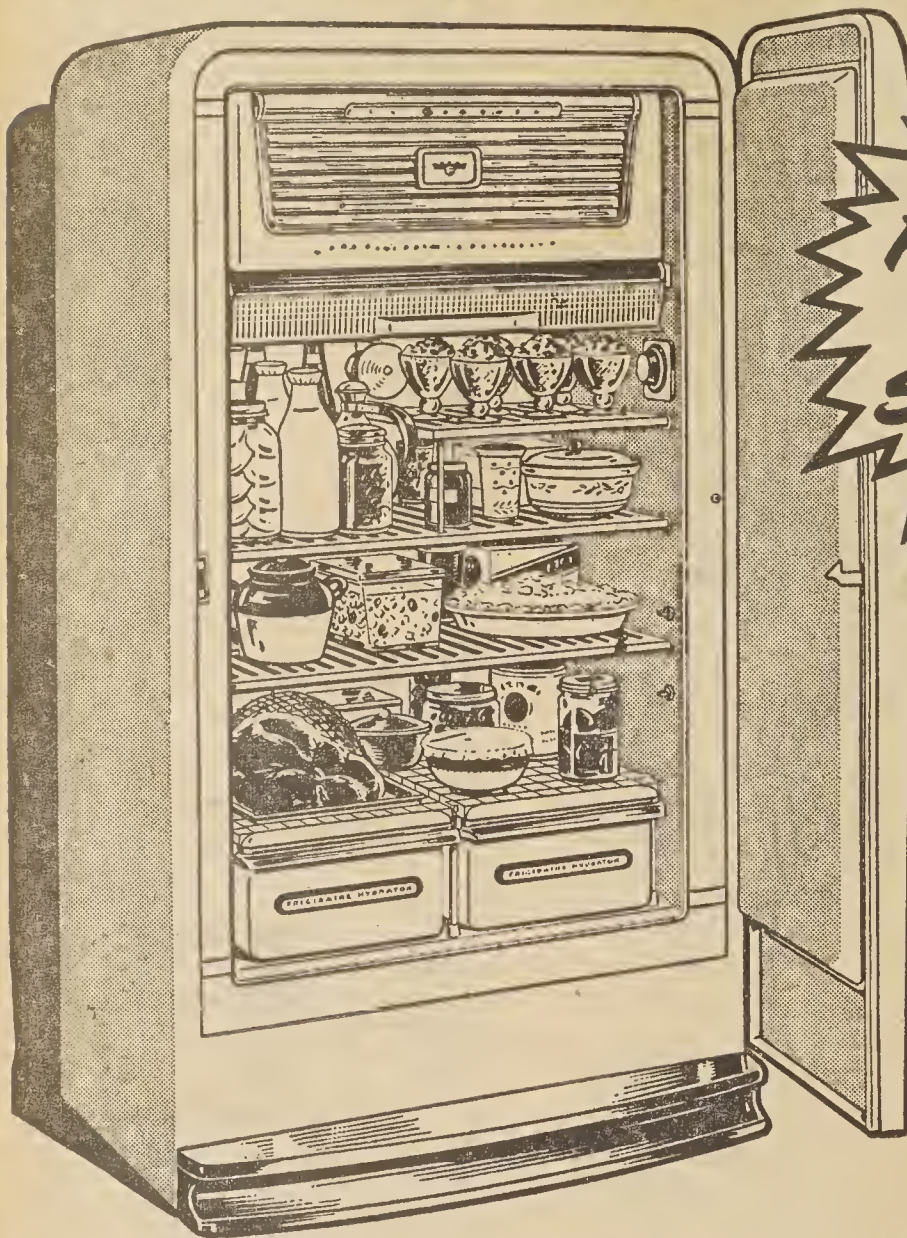
Don't let crumbs collect in your electric toaster, or a short circuit may result. Use a soft brush to remove them. Never thump the toaster or shake it violently—you'll damage the fine wires.

Never pull out tufts or knots in your rugs. If there are any that make rugs look bad, clip off the long ends with a pair of scissors.

Flowers will keep longer if the leaves below the water are removed. Decaying vegetable matter poisons the water.

Sharpen scissors by cutting through a piece of sandpaper, once or twice, with them.

3 NEW FRIGIDAIRE MODELS



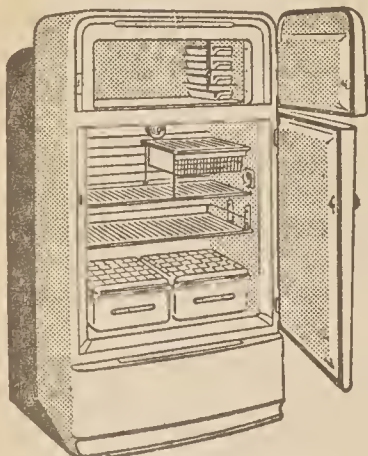
**MADE
FOR ONCE-
A-WEEK
SHOPPING!**



Now you can have a refrigerator that lets you decide when to shop. Perhaps it's a day when stores are less crowded—parking is simpler, shopping's more leisurely. Whatever day you choose, you have the assurance that your Frigidaire Refrigerator will give you plenty of space—and the right kind of cold—for keeping all your foods *safe* from one shopping trip to the next. Shown here are representative models of Frigidaire's complete line.

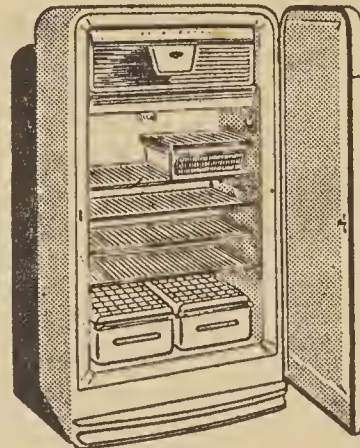
◀ **FRIGIDAIRE MASTER MODEL—MO-81** gives you 8.1 cu. ft. of storage space. Its full-width Super-Freezer Chest holds over 41 lbs. of frozen foods. You have 15.7 sq. ft. of shelf area and more space *between* shelves. Twin, stacking Hydrators give you moist-cold storage space for over 19 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Famous Meter-Miser mechanism provides a constant flow of safe cold top to bottom.

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.



**FRIGIDAIRE
IMPERIAL MODEL**

IO-100—a new and different 10 cu. ft., 2-door refrigerator—gives you *three* kinds of cold, each with its own refrigerating system. Food-Freezer Cold in Locker-Top, Super-Safe Cold in food compartment, and Super-Moist Cold in Hydrators. Truly, America's finest refrigerator!



**FRIGIDAIRE
DE LUXE MODEL**

DO-107 has 10.7 cu. ft. of storage space, full-width Super-Freezer Chest with 49 lb. capacity, Cold-Wall Cooling in food compartment. Has all the latest food-keeping features including Frigidaire's exclusive Quickube Ice Trays and the new, improved Meter-Miser mechanism.

GODWIN HOME APPLIANCE CO.

"Home of Dependable Appliances"

SALES & SERVICE - PHONE 22 AHOSKIE, N. C.

DIXON-HICKS HARDWARE CO.

Everything In Hardware

SNOW HILL, N. C.

COULBOURN BUILDING SUPPLY CO.

"Everything Needed for Building"

PHONE 3451 WINDSOR, N. C.

EDWARDS & JERNIGAN FURNITURE CO., INC.

"The Store of Better Furniture Values"

115 E. MULBERRY ST. - PHONE 1000 GOLDSBORO, N. C.

L. HARVEY & SON CO.

"78 Years of Bringing You the Finest Merchandise"

PHONE 3115 KINSTON, N. C.

Z-5

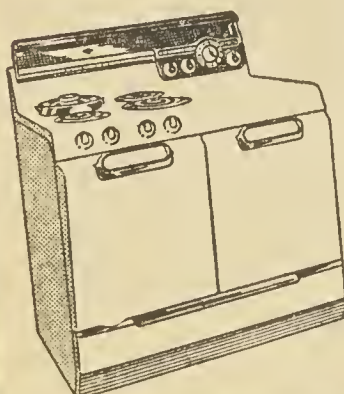
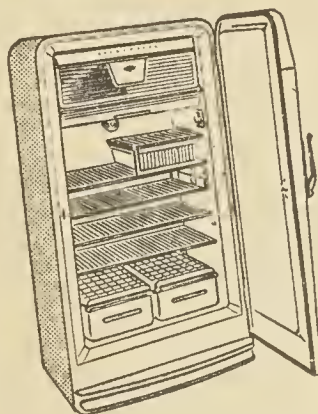
THE CAROLINA FARMER



Your Frozen Foods Are **SAFE** . . . In a **FRIGIDAIRE** Food Freezer!

See the new Frigidaire Refrigerators
and Ranges at your dealer's

Made for once-a-week shopping, the 1951 Frigidaire Refrigerators keep a week's supply of food safely cold from one shopping trip to the next. De Luxe model DO-107 (shown) has a storage capacity of 10.7 cu. ft.—shelf area of over 23 sq. ft. Has full-width Super-Freezer Chest, twin Hydrators.



America's finest electric range, the Frigidaire De Luxe model RO-70, has beautiful new styling, 2 new, twin-unit Even-Heat Ovens, 5-Speed Radiant-tube Units, Cook-Master Oven Clock Control, Electric 2-Speed Time-Signal and many more time-and-labor-saving features. Many other models to choose from.

World's most dependable cold-maker, the Meter-Miser, provides **SAFE Cold** . . . oceans of it . . . to safeguard your frozen foods, year in, year out.



The garden-fresh goodness of the foods you freeze and store deserves the best protection money can buy! The kind of protection Frigidaire Food Freezers give you. Protection that is assured by the dependable Meter-Miser mechanism.

Built by the makers of America's No. 1 Refrigerator and backed by 28 years of experience in the manufacture of low-temperature cabinets, the Frigidaire Food Freezer is so dependable you can freeze foods and forget 'em for months!

All models have sliding Storage Baskets, counter-balanced tops, interior light, automatic signal light that warns if temperature in cabinet rises, and the latest food-keeping features. Several models to choose from.

Visit Your Frigidaire Dealer's Showroom

There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.

FRIGIDAIRE

Home Appliances

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Automatic Washer
Electric Ironers • Electric Water Heaters • Electric Dehumidifier
Automatic Clothes Dryers • Air Conditioners • Food Freezers

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.

New! YET BUDGET PRICED



**New
6.10
CU. FT.**

1951

Hotpoint

Refrigerator

**17-lb. Speed Freezer
Genuine Hotpoint Quality**

● You'll have to see this new low priced Hotpoint to appreciate what a great quality value it is . . . the kind of top-quality you expect from Hotpoint. Here's the same all-steel construction found in de luxe models, the same beautiful Calgloss enamel finish that won't chip, crack, or flake. Don't wait—see it today!

- Large glass chiller tray
- Durable, corrosion-resisting shelves
- Automatic interior light
- Safety Stop checks door swing
- Automatic door latch
- 5-Year Protection Plan on famous Thriftmaster Unit

VISIT YOUR NEAREST HOTPOINT DEALER

THORNE-WOOTEN FURNITURE CO.

"Your Friendly Furniture Store"
PHONE 3161 FARMVILLE, N. C.

J. EXUM & COMPANY

"Quality Merchandise At Lowest Cost"
PHONE 2556 SNOW HILL, N. C.

BELL-STUART FURNITURE CO., INC.

"The Home Of Friendly Credit"
225-227 NORTH JOHN ST. - PHONE 2740
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Z-5

TAKE CARE OF YOUR MILK CANS

Manufacturers Forecast Possible Shortage, Guard Your Containers Against Damage by Regular Inspections and Proper Care

Allocations of steel will have a direct and far-reaching effect on Tar Heel dairy farmers, according to manufacturers of dairy equipment. Dairymen are cautioned to take better care of their milk cans which contain both steel and tin in their construction. Possible shortages are predicted.

Regular and thorough inspection of milk cans is important. Using a can that is unsafe may endanger profits. Cans that are excessively battered or dented should be checked extra carefully. Chances are the inner tin linings have been damaged. Such containers are not safe carriers, and using them may bring downgrading or even outright rejection of quality milk.

GOOD CARE IMPORTANT

Inspect the inner linings of all your cans at regular intervals. If they are badly scratched the can is not a safe container for Grade A milk. It should be discarded and replaced with a sanitary new container. With the prospect of a severe shortage of metals the shrewd dairy farmer should check all of his milk cans now and replace the ones which are damaged beyond repair. Old cans may be used to carry whey or skim milk.

Today's milk cans can be expected to last eight or nine years with proper care. In that time they will carry several thousand dollars worth of milk and cream, so proper care is important. Here are a few rules to observe:

1. Wash all milk cans as soon as they are returned from the buying station. Use plenty of hot water and turn them upside down on a rack to dry.

2. There are many good commercial cleaners on the market, and they will help you to protect your milk cans, but don't experiment with your own mixtures! Follow the manufacturer's directions to the letter.

3. Don't let chlorine solutions dry in the can. Fill them immediately with milk or cream.

Don't use good milk cans for carrying other liquids. Old milk cans, which are unsafe for Grade A milk, can be used to carry other liquids safely.

5. Be careful when stirring so that

the stirring rod doesn't touch the inner tin lining of the can and scratch it.

6. Before each use, inspect the can carefully for bad dents, open seams, crevices or damaged lining.

7. Don't take chances. If you are in doubt about using an old can—don't! It's safer, and more profitable, to use new cans in good condition.

REPAIR DAMAGED RUGS NOW

Want to save money underfoot? A good way to do it is to mend carpets and rugs at the very first sign of wear.

That carpet of yours probably represents a pretty sizeable investment. By proper cleaning and prompt repairs you should be able to prolong its service life quite a bit. Whacking a valuable rug with a beater, like Grandma used to do, is definitely out. Tiny particles of sand and grit meshed in the fibers of a rug are driven back and forth under the old fashioned wallowing system. Soon the fibers become weakened and break. It's much better, and more efficient, to give your carpet a thorough going over with a vacuum cleaner or a plain broom.

Mending a rug often is a tedious job, but it pays off handsomely. Just take a look at present day rug prices. To make the job easier, plan for it in advance. Pick out all the books and pamphlets you can find on rug mending and bone up on the subject thoroughly. When you are ready to begin assemble all your materials and tools and go to it.

Before beginning actual repairs, clean the rug thoroughly on both sides. If it is washable, tub it gently so that the washing will not enlarge the damaged spot.

Choose a bright sunny day for the job; it's easier on the eyes. If the rug is too heavy to lift onto a table, sit on a cushioned stool with your back against a wall to relieve strain. You may slip a small box under a heavy rug to raise it from the floor and make it easier to get at the damaged section.

Take plenty of time to complete the job. With just a little careful work and a lot of patience you'll soon have a rug good for many more years of service.

FARMERS SLAVE

(Continued from Page 9)

or used again for the next meal. Surveys show that the average housewife washes 240 tons of dishes in her married life. An automatic dishwasher can not only do this job—it does it better than the old dishpan method—thanks to hot water.

To the farm with electric "servants," it matters little whether it's cooking a meal or mending a broken plow. Both can be done electrically. Automatic pushbutton ranges cook food quickly and economically—and then turn themselves off. Electric arc welders, lathes, and saws reduce repair bills and increase efficiency—and all at the flip of a switch.

DAIRY COWS

(Continued from Page 8)

quirements of milking cows. The most commonly used crops of this kind of grazing are: Cereal grains, crimson clover, lespedeza, rye grass, sudan grass, and German millet. These crops furnish excellent grazing for those times of the year when the milk supply is usually low and the demand great. There is also evidence that when milking cows are supplied with lush grazing they tend to better assimilate the feed nutrients contained in their other feeds. In addition, no better source of vitamins and minerals is available to the dairy cow than is furnished by such grazing.

Silage has its place in summer feeding as a supplement to short pasture. On farms where silage crops yield well, they will furnish a cheap and more convenient supplement to short pasture than will soiling crops. It is well to feed a reasonable feed of silage in the morning for the first several days that the cows are turned on pasture in the spring.



ELECTRIC MOTORS TAKE OVER MANY HARD JOBS ON THE MODERN FARM

By Ira Miller
Farm Electrification Bureau

With electricity taking over an increasing number of farm jobs, it is fortunate that electric motors require so little personal attention. Care of motors consists largely in following common sense principles. These include occasional lubrication of bearings, keeping the motor clean and providing it with reasonable protection when it is used outside in bad weather. The last suggestion applies particularly to motors which are not totally enclosed. A rule of thumb for the technically inclined: Ball bearing motors should have their grease lubricant checked annually, whereas sleeve-bearing motors should be oiled about once a month, depending on the frequency of their use.

For efficient and continuous long-time operation, motor windings and air passages should be kept clean. The best way to remove dirt from these places is to blow it out with air under pressure—a tire pump will do if a compressor isn't available.

Idle motors especially should not be allowed to sit out in the weather. Protection, either by tin or wooden covers, should be given those subjected to wet conditions if they are not splash or drip proof.

To get the most out of your electric motor—and that means seeing that a one-eighth horsepower unit does as much work in an eight-hour day as your huskiest hired hand—it is necessary that the motor you buy meet the requirements of the job you want it to perform.

Also, it is essential that your wiring system is adequate to carry the power load you intend using for your farm and home. Your co-op, farm electrical dealer, or equipment manufacturer can give you some sound advice on these two matters.

To keep a motor from overworking itself, engineers have developed overload protection controls which, usually, are built in the motor starting switch. Remember, the ordinary household fuse is not intended for protection of motors against overloads. Only overload devices especially designed for this purpose should be used.

Controls play a big part in the use of motors on present day farms. Some automatically re-start equipment when motors have been stopped

Meet Mr. Motor — an occasional lubrication job and sensible care make him "work-happy."



for some reason. Others act as stand-by safety wardens by preventing the automatic re-starting of other types of equipment, such as circular saws, which might cause serious injury if started up suddenly without warning.

What I Like About Electricity

By Mrs. Cleveland Colvin
Kelly, N. C.

I am very proud of Rural Electrification since it has meant so much to farmers everywhere. REA makes life easier. The chores are done quicker and the comforts and luxuries that we have today we did not have in by-gone days.

Before we had REA on the farm, when the sun was sinking in the west, we would look around for our lamps to light them. And often to our dismay we would find the kerosene can dry. No matter how fatigued, some one would have to go to the store, for surely we could not live in the dark.

But now we have set away the lamps; no more worry about the dark. Life is much easier on the farm now that we have REA.

We do not have a refrigerator and other electrical equipment but we hope to some sweet day.

Cooperation has been the American way of life; without it we would fall.

ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from Page 11)

rights and the responsibilities of citizenship. They are gaining first-hand experience in the practical workings of democracy. They are becoming better equipped to take part in the affairs of the community, State and Nation. Cooperatives are truly examples of democracy in action.

Not alone individual co-op members but, more particularly, your cooperatives themselves are moving into a position to be of greater service. As a matter of fact, now that rural electrification has reached roughly 85 per cent of the Nation's farms, REA has just arrived at what the schools call the commencement stage. In other words, they are about grown up and ready to stare full-scale on rural programs which may be unprecedented in the Nation's history. Not that these programs will bring any abrupt upheaval but rather that they will continue the steady forward march of progress in rural America which the co-ops already have instituted.

Know How

Who has the know how in the electric industry? Only a few? Or do many possess it?

No favored, fortunate few have any miraculous know how. For example, a broad base of solid American farmers, several million of them, have demonstrated the ability to serve themselves with electricity.

Since 1935 these farmers have organized about 1000 successful rural electric cooperatives. They have built many thousands of miles of line to serve themselves, their schools, their churches and community dwellings. They have pioneered in developing new engineering techniques. They had the courage and the imagination to extend these lines into areas hitherto considered unfeasible.

They have been a challenge to an industry which once considered the electrification of rural America as impossible of accomplishment. Even today when some weary men shrink from completing the task, the REA cooperatives are pushing their lines outward, each with a goal of complete area coverage.

Know how? Good business management? Turn to your REA-financed, farmer owned and farmer operated cooperative and you'll find it there.

—Rural Electrification News.

ELECTRIC CO-OPS IN ACTION

STATE-WIDE ANNUAL MEETING

Delegates consisting of managers and directors from 27 member electric distribution systems attended the annual meeting of the North Carolina Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Carolina Beach on May 23 and 24. Under the supervision of President R. S. Burrus the program covered every phase of the rural electric situation in North Carolina and provided some stormy sessions.

The problems facing all REA financed electric distribution systems in North Carolina as a result of the power lobby inspired amendments to the Interior Department Appropriations Bill was discussed and a strong plea for action through unified efforts of the Association was made by William T. Crisp, attorney for Randolph EMC. "These disastrous amendments were passed in the House with the help of all but two of our representatives," said Mr. Crisp. "Unless something is done to let our Senators know the facts, the same thing will happen soon in the Senate," warned Crisp.

Because the power lobby has been successful in influencing the votes of most of the North Carolina representatives in Congress every member of an REA financed co-op is in danger of losing his supply of low cost electric power. By slashing funds

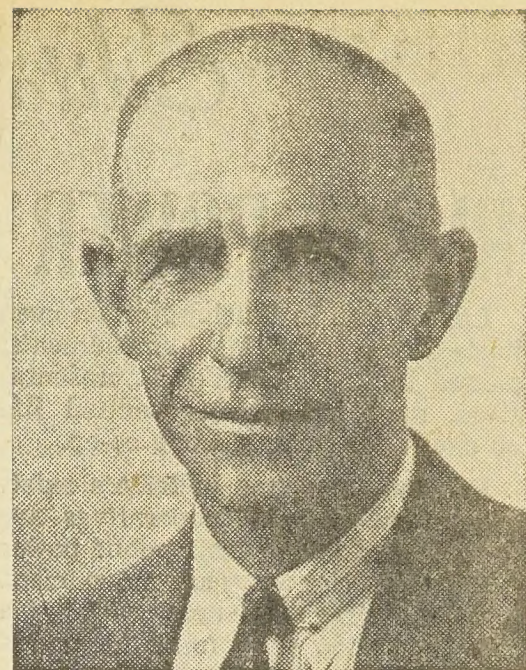
intended for the construction of government transmission lines from Bugg's Island dam, Congress has placed the co-ops in jeopardy and at the mercy of the power companies. Every effort will be made to fight the amendments by the North Carolina State Association of REA co-ops.

R. FLAKE SHAW SPEAKS

Highlight of the well planned meeting was an address by R. Flake Shaw, Executive Vice-president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Shaw pointed out to the group that we are living in a time of changing policies. "The economy and living standard of the farmer has been greatly assisted by electricity," said Shaw. "But, if the initiative is taken away by government subsidies and grants, all or part of this will be destroyed." Mr. Shaw pointed out that if government subsidies were to be allowed as planned the taxpayers would soon be paying part of his grocery bill to Washington. A situation that is not likely to help either the taxpayer or the farmer in the long run, said Shaw.

ELECTION POSTPONED

Scheduled for this annual meeting was the election of officers to preside for the coming year. So interesting was the program and so heated some of the discussions that it was soon



R. FLAKE SHAW,

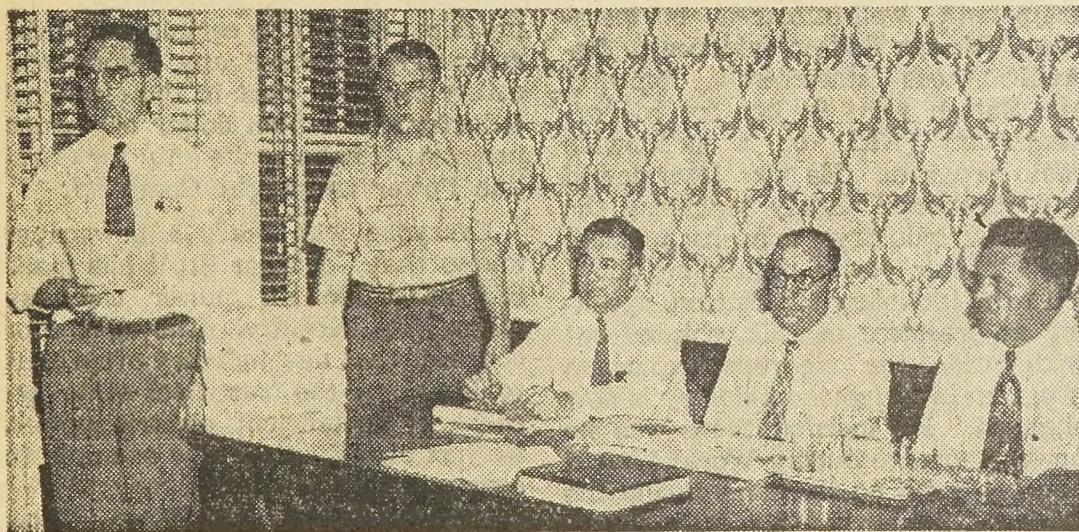
found to be necessary that the election be postponed. The meeting adjourned with the understanding that the president would call a special meeting early in July for the further discussion of important matters and the election of officers.

YADKIN TELEPHONE CO-OP EXPANDS

The Yadkin Valley Telephone Membership Cooperative with headquarters at Yadkinville has been granted an additional \$120,000 for the purpose of acquiring the facilities of the Harmony Telephone Company in Iredell county.

The Harmony Telephone Company currently operates 35 miles of telephone lines and serves 126 rural subscribers who use the "hand-crank" type of 'phone. The Yadkin Valley Telephone Cooperative intends to use the new loan to add 75 miles of new line and serve 274 new subscribers. The old hand crank phone will be replaced with a modern dial system.

When the construction is completed, 400 new subscribers and 108 miles of line will be added to the original Yadkin Valley Telephone Membership Cooperative. This cooperative was established in July, 1950, and its original loan from REA was \$518,000. Assisting in the formation of this, North Carolina's first telephone co-op, were J. C. Jones, Manager of Davie Electric Membership Corporation, and R. S. Burrus, Manager of Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation. James M. Hart of Yadkinville is president of the co-op.



(Photo by Wilmington News)

PRINCIPALS IN STATE-WIDE PROGRAM—Kermit L. Culver, REA Washington, discusses accounting techniques before a delegation of co-op managers and directors. Wm. T. Crisp, Attorney for Randolph EMC, and Lee Hatley, Regional representative for North Carolina to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assoc., await their turn to take part in the well planned program. Also shown is R. S. Burrus, President of NCRECA, and French Smith, Secretary-Treasurer.

Editorially Speaking

RURAL POWER CO-OPS FACE DISASTER—UNLESS

Last month in Washington an even half-dozen crippling amendments, passed by the House of Representatives, may well mean eventual life or death for your electric co-op.

For the first time in REA's existence rural electric cooperatives are in danger of losing their public power preference rights. The amendment most affecting our area called for the elimination of all funds for transmission lines to carry power to many REA financed co-ops and municipal systems in Eastern North Carolina. The other five amendments, equally vicious, were passed in quick order by the lobby-dominated House of Representatives. They are scheduled for the Senate as we go to press.

Our friends in Washington figure this is the first step in a well organized campaign which can end in broad-scale disaster for the nation's natural resources policies and rural electrification.

These amendments were all designed to cut off independent power supply sources of rural electric co-ops and municipalities, leaving the commercial power companies with a free rein to run amuck with hydro-electric power generated at Federal dam sites. Not only were funds for construction of publicly-owned transmission lines (to provide rural systems a share of that power) cut out of the Interior Department's appropriations, but in the Southeast (North and South Carolina and Virginia) the Interior power marketing agency was specifically forbidden to enter any arrangements for leasing lines or purchasing power.

The House amendments simply and effectively give commercial power corporations command over Federal hydro resources at the dam site. In the absence of a wheeling contract (obligation to transmit power) these public resources are dumped in the lap of the nearest power company. And even with a wheeling contract the power companies control disposal of these valued resources.

Earlier this year the private utility lobby in Washington, led by P. L. Smith, \$65,000 a year king-lobbyist, published a pamphlet titled "You Draw the Lines." It contained an ap-

peal for Congress to "economize" in certain special places. Curiously, they were generally the same places where the appropriation cuts were applied by the House last month.

Rural Electrification Administration loans for generating and transmission facilities are being attacked again by the high-pressure utility lobby. They've harped on Administrator Claude R. Wickard for making such loans for years, and their publicity men attempt to represent farmer-owned power plants financed by REA as a part of a Socialistic scheme to "take over" the private power industry.

It seems funny to us that they have not accused Alcoa or U. S. Steel of plotting to grab off their business since both Alcoa and U. S. Steel have found it necessary to construct their own power plants in some centers for generating their own electricity.

Electricity is today an important ally in the Nation's agricultural mobilization program. It takes food as well as guns to win battles. Our electric co-ops are facing very real and malicious pressure tactics. The farmer must have electric power for peak production. It's up to us to see that he gets all he needs and at a price he can afford to pay.

DOES PRIVATE POWER FURNISH ALL NORTH CAROLINA'S NEEDS?

Louis V. Sutton, president of Carolina Power and Light Company, is also president this year of the Edison Electric Institute. EEI is a trade association of privately owned power companies serving nearly four-fifths of the Nation's electric customers.

Mr. Sutton has been described by his associates in the electric power industry as a financial wizard and a competent, well-informed businessman. We can find no evidence to discredit those statements. Recently Mr. Sutton went to bat for his organization (EEI) on a nationwide radio program. He was interviewed and questioned closely regarding the electrical industry's capacity to meet the Nation's power requirements.

In the interview Mr. Sutton, speaking as president of EEI, pointed out with pride the vigorous expansion program in which the industry is now engaged. He insisted there was no power shortage during World War II and predicted no shortage during the present emergency. Mr. Sutton's remarks in the interview were addressed to an unseen audience numbering perhaps in the millions.

Last month at a press conference in his own office Mr. Sutton again had ample opportunity to re-emphasize the statements he made on the broadcast. He did so with one notable ex-

ception. When reporters questioned him as to whether or not he was speaking as president of EEI or for CP&L Co. alone and he smiled and said "I had better speak only for my own company this time."

Now it struck us as rather strange that Mr. Sutton would choose to ignore an opportunity to publicize any privately owned power company. As president of EEI he certainly had the authority to praise any commercial utility for their part in the electrical industry's 15-billion dollar expansion program. Yet he spoke only for Carolina Power and Light Company.

Everyone who reads a newspaper knows that Governor Scott has made life miserable for power company executives recently. The governor contends that new industry often fails to locate in the Tar Heel state because of insufficient electric power. He has already cited one example to bear out that contention.

With five private electric companies operating within North Carolina, and each with an abundance of power according to their own publicity, it certainly seems odd that their industry's top spokesman failed to play up the "Plenty of Power" theme enthusiastically when talking to members of the press.

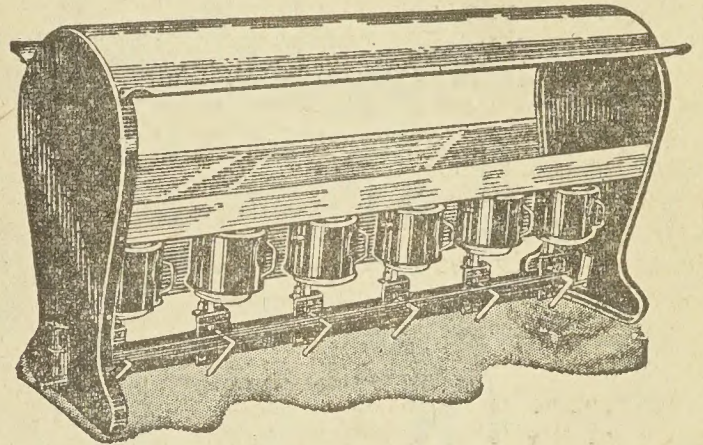
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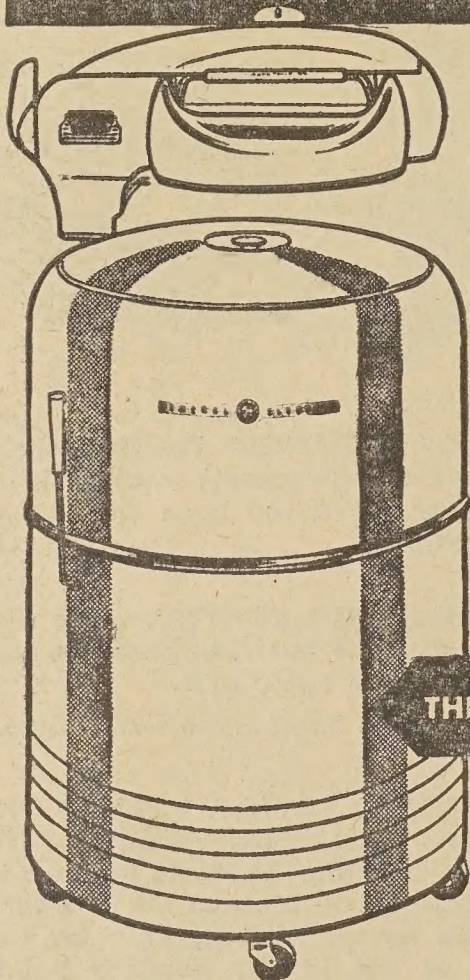
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